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The New Utah

THE roll of honor has been read and Utah finds herself in a proud position in the sisterhood of states. Her gallant support of the nation—her quick response to every call for assistance and her manifest eagerness to bear even more than her share of the burden—has glorified her fair name for all time to come. In these stirring times the loyal commonwealth is establishing traditions that will be sacredly preserved so long as the great republic shall endure.

What a wonderful record to contemplate.

When America acknowledged the inevitable and determined to plunge into the world war, the citizens of Utah were first to assemble together and pledge their unqualified allegiance.

When the call came for volunteers, they were among the very first to furnish their quota to the regular army.

At the call of the President, the flower of Utah manhood responded to the last man on June 5th and cheerfully placed their services at his command.

The call for funds to finance the war found Utah prepared to meet the demand with double measure.

When the ringing appeal for the relief of the Red Cross came, the big hearted citizens of the state responded with such a sweeping generosity that the whole nation was astounded.

And now the assurance has been flashed over the wires that Utah's crop conditions excel all other states, and that her fields will harvest a 50 per cent increase this season. It would seem that the very elements themselves are in friendly league to fix the star of Utah at the apex of the firmament.

Surely the signs are most propitious.

But best of all is the marked change that has come upon Utah, herself. A marvelous transfiguration has occurred. Her people have emerged from the crucible, chastened of all the old prejudices and exalted in their new ideals of a nobler citizenship. The old Utah is dead. There is a new Utah—a true commonwealth—radiant in her new robes and confident in her new hopes. The dream of over a half century has come true. Our people have found their better selves in the cause of a common sacrifice. Today they have but a single thought and their hearts beat as one.

This is no idle speculation. One can feel the harmony on every side. We have seen the beginning of the new order of things with our own eyes. Would that the great meeting of the Red

Cross Committee—"The Committee of 130," as they styled themselves—might have been held in some vast amphitheatre with all the people of Utah in attendance. Then would they have trembled for joy at the sight of the saints and the sinners meeting for the first time on common ground, and as they gazed into each man's eye there would have come the conviction that he held a high and holy resolution in his heart. It was a soul-stirring spectacle and its full significance challenges the imagination.

Utah cast her bread upon the waters and it has already returned to her a thousand fold. She chose to seek a good name rather than to hoard her riches, and in her search for the keyflower she found it right here at home.

THE LAST NIGHT

"—and the troop ship sails in the morning."

HE did not know
That through long, bitter hours of that
night
She knelt beside his bed and smoothed his
hair,
And softly drew the blanket close and close,
Lest the uneasy wind that stirred the trees
Outside the window chill him as he slept.
He was so young, so very young—her boy:
Was it not yesterday that he had lain
So small within the vastness of the crib?
Restless in sleep his lips moved, and his
hand
Fumbled the pillow. Through the night she
wept—
He did not know.
—L. Blackledge Lippmann in Life.

Memorable Events

THE Fourth of July marks the anniversary of several events of more than passing significance in American history. Most impressive of all its glorious traditions which we treasure in our hearts is the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and in connection with that event we love to recall how the old bellman awaited the news high up in the belfry of Independence Hall and how, when he heard the shout: "Ring, Grandpa, ring," he rang the old Liberty Bell until it cracked.

But there are other events immemorably associated with this day of days. It was on July 4th, 1863, that news came of the fall of Vicksburg and the decisive defeat of Lee at Gettysburg. When these two messages flashed over the wires in swift succession the whole North went wild with delight. Next to the final sur-

render at Appomattox, it was the most memorable day of the whole Rebellion. The loyal people of the Union realized that the tide had turned; they took on new hope and the downfall of the South dates directly from these two overwhelming disasters to the cause of the Confederacy.

Then it was on this same day that Grant received his commission as Major-General. With this came full recognition of his wonderful ability and he soon found himself in full command of all the armies of the republic. How strange to think that on the very day that Grant's star began to shine across the firmament, Lee's began to wane; and that too, before they had measured swords with each other in battle array.

This date also marks the death of three of our presidents. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4th, 1826, and just a few hours apart. Although great political rivals, they became fast personal friends during their latter years, and the story is told that the one, in his dying moments, expressed thanks that his friend still lived. Five years later to a day, James Monroe expired and thus were the names of three great Americans again associated with the natal day of their country.

The Nation's Birthday

ON Wednesday next we will celebrate the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of the nation, but it will not become us to observe the event in spread-eagle fashion as has been the custom in times past. The occasion will be one of unusual solemnity this year and the citizens should pause in sober contemplation of its real significance to Americans of this generation and to mankind at large.

The great republic is involved in the titanic struggle of the ages—the supreme test between democracy and autocracy. A mighty power has assailed the liberties of a free people—the priceless possessions that our forefathers wrested from the tyrants of a former century and handed down to us to preserve. We will do well to take full measure of the exigencies of the moment, for the future welfare of the nation is at stake. If we would be worthy of the trust which American citizenship imposes upon each one of us today, we will seek inspiration anew from that immortal band of patriots who were first to buckle on their armor in defense of the same liberties which we have now been called upon to defend.

And as we reflect upon the tremendous responsibilities which circumstances compel us to assume, we can do no better than to firmly resolve that we will emulate the enduring example set by the patriots of 1776. These inspired men represent the highest type of citizenship yet recorded in the annals of this or any other gov-